

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1901.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1901.  
 Editor Register: It has been some time since I wrote you. Pressure of duties here is my excuse, but I presume, with the many good things contained in your paper, the patrons have not missed my letters.

During the closing hours of Congress a measure of great importance to the State of Kansas, was brought to a successful termination through the efforts of the Hon. E. H. Funston and Hon. P. B. Plumb. I refer to the experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, authorized in the appropriation bill for the Agricultural department. It was very fortunate for the State that these gentlemen were in positions of influence, one as the Chairman of the House committee, and the other as chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate in charge of the bill.

I suppose your readers are familiar with the discoveries recently made in the experiments in sugar, but for fear that they do not fully comprehend the importance to the State of Kansas, I will endeavor to explain it, in a humble way. Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of Agriculture, has discovered that the juice of sorghum cane, which has heretofore been of such a "refractory" character, that not more than 25 to 30 pounds of sugar to the ton could be extracted, can now be treated with alcohol and fully eighty per cent. more sugar made. This means just doubling the product, and it is practically all profit and, if a success, means millions of dollars to our people. The tax on alcohol made it impracticable, and the design of the Kansas representatives was to authorize the manufacture of alcohol from the refuse, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of sugar, free from tax, under restrictions and the control of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but as this was clearly legislation in an appropriation bill, a single objection would knock it out. Of course the Bourbons of Bourbonville were ready to object to anything which would benefit Kansas, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, interposed an objection in the House and out it had to go. When the bill came back from the Senate Mr. Plumb had succeeded in securing the passage of a clause removing the tax. This, although not just what was wanted, is a big thing, as alcohol can be bought, less the tax, for twenty cents per gallon, although it could have been manufactured for five or six cents.

When Mr. Funston asked for a Conference committee from the House, the astute Breckenridge, who represents the distilleries in Kentucky, undertook to instruct the conferees against the alcohol proviso in the bill, and here is where Mr. Funston exhibited his skill and knowledge, as well as his influence upon the floor of the House, for the wily Breckenridge had expatiated largely upon the danger of opening the gate in prohibition Kansas, and everything looked as if he would carry the instructions.

Mr. Funston closed the debate in a three minute speech in which he said: "Mr. Speaker, it is amusing to me to see how ready gentlemen are to invoke the Constitution whenever they cannot beat a measure in any other way, and it has amused me especially upon this occasion to find gentlemen from a section of country that has received the benefits of appropriations of money for the relief of its citizens upon appropriation bills that were clearly unconstitutional, if this is unconstitutional, raise that point. I want to say to the gentleman that I cannot recall a single item to mind at this time, and I am so situated that I cannot refer to them, but I would like to have the gentleman point out to me the section or clause of the Constitution that permits us to relieve the people of any section of this country. I would like the gentleman to point out the section in the Constitution that permits us to relieve the citizens of Memphis, as we did a few years ago when they had the yellow fever. I would like to have the gentleman point out the section in the Constitution that permits the Congress of the United States to relieve the people of the flooded districts as we did a few years ago. I would like the gentleman to point out the authorization in the Constitution for many other things that are done by the Congress of the United States. But here is a measure, Mr. Speaker, that it is the desire of certain gentlemen on the floor to defeat, and for that purpose they invoke the Constitution of the United States. Why, sir, it is a daily occurrence that amendments are offered in the Senate to House bills, and yet they are left in by the very gentlemen who object to this provision. Before the war planters were anxious to hire their slaves to work in the swamp at shingle and clap-board making on account of its health-giving properties. It is a great peat bed in course of formation, and not in any sense of the word a swamp at all—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## THE DISMAL SWAMP.

A Part of Southwestern Virginia That Is Labeled by Its Name.

There is no greater misnomer in our language than the name Dismal Swamp. It is not a swamp, nor is it dismal. It is not depressed below the level of the surrounding country, but from fifteen to twenty feet higher, being really a vast peat mass, which collects the rains and pours them out in five streams from this great reservoir. It is not miasmatic, but, on the contrary, one of the healthiest places on the continent. The only trees which grow in this district are the juniper and the cypress, and when they fall to the ground their wood turns to water. There is no decomposing vegetation, the air is perfectly pure, and the water which flows away from the peat mass is of a wine-color from the resinous matter it contains. So healthy is it that in former years vessels which were going on a voyage often provided themselves with it in preference to any other, since it kept sweet and pure for years. Miasma is never known in the Dismal Swamp, nor is fever and ague common. Before the war planters were anxious to hire their slaves to work in the swamp at shingle and clap-board making on account of its health-giving properties. It is a great peat bed in course of formation, and not in any sense of the word a swamp at all—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Ancient Egyptian Penitents.

The Egyptian monuments show very clearly that the sufferings of the Israelites in Egypt were, Egypt was the home of the stick, the bastinado. For some crimes a thousand blows were given. Yet old authorities say that "an Egyptian blushes if he can not show numerous marks on his body that evince his endeavors to evade his duties." The bastinado was inflicted on both sexes. In the Beni Hassan tombs a man is represented held down on his face by two figures, another holding his heels, while an official beats him on his naked back with a stick. In the same tomb we see a woman bastinadoed on her back. Women usually sat—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

—England paid \$27,000,000 last year to continental countries for dairy products alone. The butter and margarine imported weighed over 3,000,000 hundred-weight, and the cheese nearly 2,000,000. The eggs England imported amounted to 1,100,000,000.

## THE KANSAS GIRL.

She Is Not the Least Wonderful Product of the Prairie State.

The young Kansas farmer goes out into the fields at daylight, and by nightfall has cribbed 100 bushels of corn. The young man's sister can play the piano, do the housework, and in busiest times goes out with the men and does so much work as to astound her best friends. A pretty Dickinson County girl, aged fifteen, took a self-binder over 1,200 acres and drove care of the four horses hitched to the machine. During the spring she helped to plant 120 acres of corn, did the housework for a family of seven, went to ten dances, tried twice to elope, taught the most interesting class in the Sunday-school, and now talks of going to Africa as a missionary, and says if the Lord speaks up loud enough she will go among the lepers.

A Brown County girl looked after her father's grape patch of ten acres, picked the apples on 1,000 trees, and when her parent pocketed \$5,000 from the sale of the fruit, did not ask for any of the money—because she knew she wouldn't get a penny. She believes in the Alliance principles, can play tennis, row a boat or ride the wildest horse in the county.

Another young woman living in Irving township worked in the harvest-field as well as a man, herded cattle and sheep for several summers, and this winter will teach school. She has three young sisters who are following in her footsteps.

The bright daughter of a "squaw" man on the reservation wants a white suit—and she is worthy of one. Her sister married an Indian, and her father gave them a farm and a curse. He thinks the unmarried one is too good for an Indian. She has taught school, driven race-horses and won, has never been beaten in a trade, equals any man in the country in fleetness of foot, can shoot with the best of them, and would work her hands off for her parents' sake.

A Lincoln County girl got her father to give her a farm, and lives on it, looking after eight acres without help, and last year cleared \$1,000, besides buying clothes, machinery and stock. This year she has a girl friend for a companion and a hired man.

A woman, sixty years old, has farmed near Nowata with untiring success. Her place is yet small, yet she makes money and gives liberally to the needy. She never leaves her farm except to attend the meetings of a Woman's Suffrage Society.

A Hawatha woman, who has a husband helpless from rheumatism, has kept him and a large family of children by directing work on an eighty-acre farm. She is a zealous worker in church and Sunday-school, and says she owes no one a cent. Her farm and buildings are in better shape than those of her more fortunate neighbors.

There are hundreds of bright women and girls who have taken up claims in the western part of the State and lived on them until they got a deed for the land. There are hundreds of women in the State who manage to keep men depending on them from going hungry; there are hundreds of women who can do anything a man can do, has ever done, or ever tried to do, and there are hundreds of women in Kansas who want equal rights with men. The signs are that what they ask will be conceded them. They have taken charge of the public schools and no State in the Union has better. They are members of school boards, county and city superintendents and teachers. They lead in the educational movement—Hawatha (Kas.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

## A MONSTER AEROLITE.

It Was Found in Brazil and Weighs Nearly Twelve Thousand Pounds.

In May, 1888, the National Museum of Brazil came into possession of one of the largest meteorites ever found upon either of the American continents. The noble specimen weighs 11,800 pounds and originally laid embedded in the ground near Bendego creek, in one of the most inaccessible portions of Brazil. The cost of transporting it from the place where it first struck American soil was defrayed by Baron Greahy. The survey of the route and preliminary arrangements occupied three months; its journey to the capital commenced November 25, 1888, and it was nearly five months later, before it was finally landed at the little railroad depot in the wilderness, from whence it was transported to Rio Janeiro. During the four months in which it was being pulled, pushed and rolled by man and mule power through the trackless forests, over steep mountains and sandy wastes, it crossed over 100 streams of all sizes, was taken over one mountain chain 8,700 feet in height, besides smaller elevations of all this in a region where the best roads are only mule paths. A better idea of the difficulties these scientists encountered in securing their prize may be had from a knowledge of the fact that a total of 173 days were consumed in moving it from Bendego Creek to the railway station, a distance of only 7 1/2 miles. The pluck and energy exhibited by these gentlemen in moving this gigantic air-borne to their national museum is a curious commentary on the scientific ideas of the early part of the century, which denied the existence of such bodies as aerolites.—St. Louis Republic.

## One of the Penalties of Fame.

Mr. Gladstone is well-known to be the recipient of a vast number of absurd communications from too zealous admirers. Many of them are found to be not a little embarrassing, as they demand something more than merely the convenient reply by placard. To such an extent is Mr. Gladstone troubled in this respect that publication of the following announcement has been requested: "In consequence of the increasing number of unauthorized deliveries at Hawarden and elsewhere, Mr. Gladstone wishes to be known that he can not hold himself responsible for the safety or return of birthday and autograph books, testimonials, collecting cards and books, pictures, poems, novels, music, and other manuscripts."—London News.

## Confidence Restored.

Last week we took out our loan and now we come to say that we have secured \$100,000 of eastern money, loaned at a low rate of interest, on real estate. Come quick if you want loans.

BOSTWICK & SWEETZER.

## COAL!

Prices hereafter on first-class lump coal on board cars will be 10 cents per bushel; delivered in ton lots 11 cents.

CASH. A. W. BICK.

## THE KANSAS GIRL.

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## JOHN BULL'S DAUGHTERS.

They Claim That American Girls Have the Preference in Matrimony.

The question, "What shall we do with our daughters?" in England grows momentarily graver. It is rumored that John Bull, or rather Mrs. John Bull, is considering the advisability of being less cordial to the sparkling American girls with heavy money-bags who cross the pond and capture so often the titled "eligibles," for people in America have no idea how very few and far between the eligibles really are in England. One lady of position, whose entertainments are famous in the London season, flatly refused to invite a single American debutante to her drawing-rooms, and next year other indignant British matrons are going to adopt the same chilling tactics, for the American girls are apt to be dangerous.

Nowhere is the surplus female population so painfully apparent as in London. The appalling frankness with which the matrons question the propriety of the ladies' gown shows the gravity of the situation. The London Telegraph has of late been publishing letters from some of the surplus population on the marriage question. "Governess" writes that last winter she obtained a situation as nursery governess for the munificent salary of £30 (\$100) a year. She has six children to teach; must mend their clothing, make the puddings or dessert for dinner, and in the evening read aloud the dearest sermons to the master of the house, an English clergyman, and a very dull one at that. "Governess" has reason to think she is not plain, as two ladies to whom she applied, after examining her credentials and hearing her play and sing, told her she was "too attractive" to suit them, as they had sons and young gentlemen visitors constantly about the house.

"In my position I never have an opportunity to meet a gentleman, for when there are visitors I am strictly confined to the school-room; and this is the treatment women in my position ordinarily receive. I am a lady of birth, but by the people I live with my dependent position is made only too evident, and this feeling extends to their friends. "Nineteen" writes dolefully that she has met one eligible man in six months, and she saw him for one evening only; and that the curate in her town is considered eligible (he is lame and bald), but that as nine girls are busy night and day working him slippers, antimacassars, mufflers and bags she wisely resolves not to contest for the "prize."

"A True Briton" addresses a few pertinent remarks to the waiting damsels. He says: "I would like to ask all marriageable young women how in the name of common sense they can expect to be led to the altar when females are on every side outbidding men from their legitimate occupations? All the matrimonial agencies in the world will never remedy this sad anomaly; and if bachelors' incomes are reduced by the influx of spinsters in governmental and public offices the young ladies who remain single have only themselves to thank for it."

The number of lady-like English girls who live in families as governesses or genteel drudges for the sake of the roof which covers them and the occasional presents they receive is painfully great. Every avenue open to women seems to be overcrowded, and the wages earned seem to an American woman the merest pittance. It is fortunate that many English girls have a small income of from £50 to £100 a year with which to keep the "wolf" at a respectable distance.—Chicago Post.

## POOR MR. BLOSSOM.

He Undertakes a Shopping Expedition in the interest of Mrs. B.

Blossom (to young Lady Clerk)—Let me see some corsets, please.  
 Lady Clerk—For yourself, sir?  
 Blossom—Well, I'm ordering them, ain't I?  
 Lady Clerk—I mean, do you intend to wear them?  
 Blossom—Great Scott, no! They are for my wife.  
 Lady Clerk—What size?  
 Blossom—Do the bladed things come in sizes?  
 Lady Clerk—Yes, sir.  
 Blossom—Hanged if I know what size she does wear. Seems to me she did say something about size, too. I'm almost certain she said ninety-nine.  
 Lady Clerk—She couldn't have said that, sir; they don't come so high.  
 Blossom—What size is worn the most now?  
 Lady Clerk—Nineteens are sold more than any other number.  
 Blossom—Give me nineteen, then.  
 Lady Clerk—Do you wish any particular color and style?  
 Blossom—Yes, she wants black ones, with red trimmings.  
 Lady Clerk—Yes, sir; we have them. Now, any particular style?  
 Blossom—Ah, yes; I believe she said she wanted P. G.'s, with spoon-bills.  
 Lady Clerk—P. G.'s—yes, that's right; but I think you mean spoon steels.  
 Blossom—Probably I do. Wrap them up, please.  
 Lady Clerk—Shall I put them in a box, sir, or do you wish to have them wrapped in paper?  
 Blossom—Put them in a box, of course. How much?  
 Lady Clerk—Ten dollars. Thanks, sir. Call again, sir.  
 Blossom (to his wife, fifteen minutes later)—The next time you want corsets, you go and buy them yourself.  
 Mrs. Blossom—Why, what's the matter? Great heavens! You brought them home in a box.  
 Blossom—That's what.  
 Mrs. Blossom—Didn't you attract a great deal of attention on the street?  
 Blossom—Did I? I believe every man, woman and child knew what the box contained. Great Scott! I attracted more attention than a circus parade.—Harvey Brown, Jr. in July.

## She Missed Lucy.

"Yes, Miss Lucy," said Mr. Duddy, "I don't suppose that our college could have a race unless I were to act as starter."  
 "O, you are a starter, are you?" replied Miss Lucy, looking at the clock.  
 "Let me see you start"—West Slope.

## Cheap Money.

Bowls has any amount of money that he can loan on real estate security at lower rate than can be had anywhere else.

## GREAT "ACTINA" CATARRH CURE.



The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of electric belts charged with acids and worn next the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous copper and zinc belts as a pine knot is from an Indian's wigwag. The electric belts and city streets. There need not be a person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

Just as catarrhs and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

ONE MILLION people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease that our garments will not cure. Gout, rheumatism, paralysis, consumption, constipation, and all other ailments. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvellous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative garments and live.

RHEUMATISM, STOMACH AND OVARIAN TROUBLES.  
 Prof. W. C. Wilson, of the Times office, sent his wife one of our No. 4 Magneto-Conservative Belts. She has been troubled over thirty-five years with diabetes, neuritis and neuralgia, and all ailments of the nervous system. During the early spring she had a very severe attack of rheumatism in her hip, and lower part of her back, followed later in the summer by neuralgia of the left arm, with all the accompanying distress. After the acute form of the latter ailment somewhat she still had a continuing backache with pain in her side, constipation and the like. About this time we received the belt, and she threw away her cane, she could rest and sleep better, her backache left her, stomach troubles were relieved, and, indeed, she was growing better every day, and she has continued to improve up to the present time. We are well pleased with the results, and would recommend the belt for any of the above named ailments and others of like character. E. L. DILLMAN.

A DRS FOR LADIES. OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. TO 10 P. M. SUNDAY 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.  
 NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N.  
 1021 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

## THE CRAWFORD NURSERIES.

HUMBOLDT, KAN., March 10, 1891.

Editor IOLA REGISTER, Iola, Kansas.  
 Dear Sir:—It seems that a good many understand by my advertising that I have about sold out my apple trees, or nearly so. I wish you would call the attention of the public to the fact that I still have in stock apple trees of all the leading varieties; also have a fine stock of pear, plum, cherry and peach; and a large variety of small fruit plants.

NOTE—I have made arrangements to keep in stock all the latest new varieties of plum and cherry out; will offer the Luelling cherry, from Portland, Ore., said to be the largest cherry known; also the Art Heim, a German cherry of great excellence; will offer the Olivet, a new variety of French origin, and many other new varieties. Also will offer some new plum, such as Forest Rose, a fine new variety, and DeSoto, a bright red plum recommended highly, and Golden Beauty, another very fine plum; Pottawatomie, another fine plum; Wolf, another fine plum, freestone, been tested 27 years without a failure; another good plum, Botan, or Abundant, it is a Japan variety and has proven to be the plum of greatest excellence. I will have other new varieties in stock. Come to the nursery and see what we have. You will find here on our grounds most anything that you can get in any of the eastern nurseries and it will be fresh. I have made arrangements with the best nurserymen in the U. S. for stock such as I do not grow and it will be strictly first-class and true to name. By coming direct to the nursery and seeing the stock it will give good satisfaction.

N. W. CRAWFORD, Humboldt, Kansas.

Buelken's Aranea Salve.  
 The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. J. Evans, (Successor to Goodhue & Evans).

## Final Tax Notice.

Whereas the following lands and town lots, situated in Allen county, Kansas, have been sold for the taxes of 1887, then due and unpaid, viz.: on the 4th day of September, 1888, and whereas said lands and town lots have not been redeemed from said sale as required by law, now therefore notice is hereby given that unless said lands and town lots are redeemed on or before the fifth day of September, 1891, the same will be subject to conveyance by tax deed to the purchaser or his heirs or assigns. The cost of redemption is figured for three years from the date of sale. Date of sale, Sept. 4, 1888.

NAME DESCRIPTION AND TAX AS REQUIRED BY M.

M. Spelman, sec fr q., 20 21 18 103.18 \$14.25

A. Gibbs, sec fr q., 20 21 18 103.18 \$14.25

J. W. McVey, sec fr q., 20 21 18 103.18 \$14.25

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## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

GOING NORTH.  
 No. 20—Passenger, daily..... 12:30 p. m.  
 No. 21—Freight, daily..... 1:30 p. m.  
 No. 22—Freight, daily..... 2:30 p. m.  
 No. 23—Freight, daily..... 3:30 p. m.  
 No. 24—Freight, daily..... 4:30 p. m.  
 No. 25—Freight, daily..... 5:30 p. m.  
 No. 26—Freight, daily..... 6:30 p. m.  
 No. 27—Freight, daily..... 7:30 p. m.  
 No. 28—Freight, daily..... 8:30 p. m.  
 No. 29—Freight, daily..... 9:30 p. m.  
 No. 30—Freight, daily..... 10:30 p. m.  
 No. 31—Freight, daily..... 11:30 p. m.  
 No. 32—Freight, daily..... 12:30 a. m.  
 No. 33—Freight, daily..... 1:30 a. m.  
 No. 34—Freight, daily..... 2:30 a. m.  
 No. 35—Freight, daily..... 3:30 a. m.  
 No. 36—Freight, daily..... 4:30 a. m.  
 No. 37—Freight, daily..... 5:30 a. m.  
 No. 38—Freight, daily..... 6:30 a. m.  
 No. 39—Freight, daily..... 7:30 a. m.  
 No. 40—Freight, daily..... 8:30 a. m.  
 No. 41—Freight, daily..... 9:30 a. m.  
 No. 42—Freight, daily..... 10